

Beautiful Companion
MINIATURE
FREE To "WANT" Advertisers
NEXT SUNDAY.
WANT to buy, sell or exchange any-thing? 16 word ad. costs 50 cents.
WANT to rent rooms, flats or apart-ments? 16 word ad. costs 30 cents.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER

COMPANION
MINIATURE GET THE SET.
TO THE ONE GIVEN AWAY LAST SUNDAY
FREE
NEXT SUNDAY.
Get it by inserting a "Paid Want" Ad in Next Sunday's Journal.

NO. 5,909. FRIDAY—Fair and Warmer. Copyright, 1899, By New York Journal and Advertiser. —NEW YORK, JANUARY 20, 1899.—12 PAGES. FRIDAY—Fair and Warmer. PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

MAINE SPANKS HALE.

The Legislature That Re-elected "the Member from Madrid" Unanimously Indorses Expansion
Pledge the State's Support to the Expansion Policy of the President.
HOLD ON TO THE PHILIPPINES.
Our Sovereignty Should Be Maintained Until the Filipinos Are Able to Rule Themselves.

Augusta, Jan. 19.—The feature of to-day's session of the Legislature was the presentation in the House by Mr. Macomber, of Augusta, of a resolution indorsing the expansion policy of the Administration. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote, amid much enthusiasm.
Mr. Macomber explained that he offered the resolution to correct any wrong impression concerning the attitude of Maine that may have resulted from the re-election of Senator Hale.
The preamble recites in a general way the facts of the war undertaken to free Cuba and its victorious termination. The resolution reads:
Resolved, That President McKinley has well earned the gratitude of his country for the conduct of his great office; that the treaty with Spain should be speedily ratified; that the supremacy of the United States should be established and all the rights and obligations of sovereignty should be exercised and discharged in the Philippines, in accordance with the instructions which have been given by the President to the commanding officer of the islands; and that the relinquishment of sovereignty over them should not be considered until it shall appear that the duties and responsibilities of government may with safety to the interests of all concerned be committed to the people of the Philippines.
Resolved, That the State of Maine pledges her earnest and faithful support to the President in the execution of this policy.

VITAL QUESTION AS TO EXPANSION.

Dr. Clark Says It's One of Motive and How Best to Advance Our New Subjects.
Boston, Jan. 19.—President F. B. Clark, of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has undertaken to set before the members of his society the question of expansion, and to decide their attitude as to national expansion. President Clark says:
"The great question involved is whether or not expansion will enable America better to perform its mission among the great nations of the world as a civilizing, uplifting and Christianizing force."
"We should not be led on by dazzling visions of national greatness, nor should we be scared out of our duty by the timid fears of some who dare not attempt great things for God and humanity."
"The events of the past eight months have given America a special mission to the Cubans, the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos. The question is now how best we can elevate these people and bring them into the ranks of civilized Christian nations."
"If this question is settled right it will bring untold blessing to these people, and the dawn of a new era to the world, for it will show that a strong nation can interfere with the affairs of another nation even to the point of war, not for its own glory and aggrandizement, but for the elevation and advancement of a weak and down-trodden people."

DEPEW DINNER FROSTY FOR SENATOR PLATT.

Choate, Miller and Strong Make Remarks About Him That Sound Warlike.
Certain Platt machine politicians who attended the Republican Club dinner to Senator-elect Depew on Wednesday night characterized some of the sentiments expressed in the speeches as indicating the "apothecia of mugwumpism and the reopening of the war upon Senator Platt."
For evidence of this they quoted sentences from addresses delivered by Joseph H. Choate, the new Ambassador to Great Britain; former Senator Warner Miller and former Mayor William L. Strong.
Just before midnight Warner Miller turned toward the Senator-elect and exclaimed dramatically: "Under your leadership, the Republican party will go on to greater triumphs."
"Yes," ejaculated Colonel Charles F. Homer, "we have had enough of silent Senators." And there was prodigious applause.
Mr. Choate may not have had Senator Platt in mind when he exclaimed: "It is indubitably said that Dr. Depew has been elected to the Senate by certain influences. His selection was demanded by the people, not by any party influence."
And former Mayor Strong said: "At last we have a United States Senator who will probably, intelligently and nobly represent the State of New York."
The fact that the letter of congratulation sent Dr. Depew by Senator Platt was not read at the dinner is also noteworthy. It was due to the concluding sentence in it which read thus: "I congratulate myself upon the election of a colleague so able and conscientious."

SLAYER OF MRS. MCKINLEY'S BROTHER INDICTED.

Mrs. George's Former Counsel Testifies Before the Grand Jury.
Canton, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The Grand Jury has indicted Mrs. Annie E. George for murder in the first degree for killing George D. Saxton, a brother of Mrs. McKinley, on October 7. The bill is in four counts, each in the same language, except as to the location of the wound.
It is known that damaging evidence was given by a lawyer who appeared in several cases in which Mrs. George was interested. This lawyer is W. O. Wernitz, who was the law partner of James Sterling, one of the firm engaged to defend Mrs. George. The old firm conducted litigation for Mrs. George Wernitz, claimed exemption on the ground that conversations between counsel and client are privileged. The question was laid before the Judges and they held that the authorities were clear on the proposition that where crime was contemplated communications to counsel regarding such crime are not privileged, and that the lawyer is not exempt from testifying.
Thereupon Mr. Wernitz testified. It is understood that he said Mrs. George had told him she thought she would get two Sevelers, kill Saxton with one and throw the other at his feet, pleading self-defense. She also spoke of shooting Saxton and then throwing the revolver away, so as to appear unarmed, if accused.

TEN THOUSAND INDIANS; TWO THOUSAND BIKES.

Here's an Up-to-Date Emigration of Red Men with Some Peculiar Features.
Wichita, Kan., Jan. 19.—Ten thousand Indians will commence on Monday of next week to march overland from Vinlia, a small town in Indian Territory, to the City of Mexico. These Indians are members of the Creek, Cherokee and Delaware tribes. They are tired of living among the other Indians, and have decided to go to Mexico, where a new tribal government will be set up by them. The main reason for their leaving is alleged mistreatment on the part of the United States.
The exact number going on this great overland trip is 10,100, represented as follows: Cherokees, 4,700; Creek, 3,900; Delaware, 1,500. These Indians represent a combined capital of \$425,000.
The Cherokees are going to settle near Durango, where they have purchased 5,000 acres of land. The Creeks will inhabit a tract of land near Guadalupe, and the Delawares will go to Sonora.
The Indians have purchased 2,000 bicycles and 250 new wagons for the exodus.

WIVES AND WHIPS; A QUESTION OF LAW.

This Right of a Man to Flog His Wife Depends on Justice Truax's Chivalry.
A man's right to whip his wife depends, it seems, upon the size of the whip. And a wife's right to a legal separation from a husband who whips her depends upon the size of the whip. This is the decision of the South Carolina decision which is based on the English common law and holds that a man may use a whip on his wife "so long as the whip is no thicker than a thumb."
A wife and a whip were in court yesterday. The wife was Mrs. Henry Schoen, of No. 40½ Third avenue. The whip was her husband's, and because of it she wanted a separation.
The husband had two things and was not thicker than a thumb. Mrs. Schoen said the last time she saw it and felt it it had five things.
Mr. Schoen defended his right to use the whip on his wife, pleading that she beat him and he had to. There is no decision that allows a wife to whip her husband, no matter what the size of the whip may be.
Justice Truax quoted the South Carolina decision, but it did not touch A. H. Hummel, the wife's lawyer, who remarked: "I am satisfied to leave it to Your Honor, who I know will construe the law from a chivalrous standpoint, as you always do." Justice Truax reserved his decision.

WORK TO BEGIN ON THE EAST CHANNEL.

House Committee Has Decided New York Shall Have a First-Class Way to the Sea.
Washington, Jan. 19.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has agreed in executive session to recommend the plan for the improvement of East Channel, New York harbor, submitted yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, Corps of Engineers.
This plan contemplates first a ship channel 2,000 feet wide and 35 feet deep, from the Narrows to the sea, ultimately deepening the channel to 40 feet. The first cost is estimated at \$2,500,000. The committee has not yet determined finally how much money will be appropriated for the project at this session, but enough will be given to permit the work to begin soon.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE IS NOW AN AMBASSADOR.

His Nomination to the Court of St. James Promptly Confirmed by the Senate.
Washington, Jan. 19.—Joseph H. Choate may now be called Ambassador. In a short executive session just before adjournment to-day the Senate took up his nomination as Ambassador to Great Britain and confirmed it.
There was no other business transacted, and the discussion was confined to the presentation of the favorable report from the Committee on Foreign Relations and a short speech from Senator Platt, suggesting the confirmation.

EXPOSITION BILL PASSED.

Buffalo Gets the Measure Through the Senate and Assembly.
Albany, Jan. 19.—When the Senate convened this morning the bill incorporating the Pan-American Exposition Company, of Buffalo, was taken up and passed. The Governor has said that he would sign the bill. It has passed the House.

ONE MORE ROAD TO STRAIN THE BRIDGE.

Connection Being Made Between Long Island and Brooklyn Elevated.
GROUT STRONGLY OPPOSES Structure Now Overloaded and He Believes Contracts Should Be Revoked.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OPINION.

President Uhlmann Explains the Move as Being Solely for the Benefit of the Elevated's Suburban Traffic.
Disregarding fears everywhere expressed that too many railway lines are using the Brooklyn Bridge, it is now proposed to add tracks of the Long Island Railroad.
Work is going on at Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, that will connect this line with the elevated structure on Flatbush avenue and permit cars to be run from one to the other.
As it is there are so many cars switched to and from during business hours that passengers are left waiting intolerably long at the Bridge terminals.

PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE A VOICE.

I think that the people of New York should have something to say as to whether or not these cars shall be run. I've always felt that the Bridge is being greatly overtaxed, although, not being an engineer, my opinion is not infallible.
There are now eight fixed tracks more than were originally intended. If any more cars are put on I should advise cancelling all contracts with the roads and keeping them off until they pay a reasonable sum for their privileges. —Borough President Grout to the Journal.

Only an Experiment.

The running of the "L" cars at all on the Bridge was permitted only on sufferance and because such admirable through accommodation was promised to offset serious economic objections.
The further addition of Long Island Railroad trains at this time, when the "superior accommodations" have fallen through, would raise a wave of indignation that would probably sweep the whole bery of corporations from the bridge.
The work of connecting the Long Island tracks with the elevated structure, which is now going on under permission from the City Highways Commissioner Farrell, is opposed by President Grout.
Corporation Counsel Whalen gave the following opinion yesterday regarding the right of the Long Island Railroad Company to connect with the Brooklyn Elevated and run cars over the Bridge:
Whalen's Opinion.
The exact and only question determined by the Corporation Counsel in his opinion was that the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, being the same legal entity, are entitled to carry the tracks to the side of each street in question on condition that they had such right. The rights of crossing parties by a company having the right to occupy such street for the purpose of carrying the tracks to the side of each street in question with other companies is not a franchise, and need not be construed the law from a chivalrous standpoint, as you always do."

ONE BOTTLE OF CYANIDE IS STILL A MYSTERY.

Who bought a one-ounce bottle of cyanide of mercury at C. B. Smith & Co.'s wholesale drug store, in Broad street, Newark, on November 4?
The other three bottles sold by Smith since July are accounted for to the satisfaction of Captain McClusky's detectives.
Two were bought on October 4 or 5 by Charles Kleinschmidt, of the Balbach Smelting Works, one by Druggist Henry C. Sagre, at Roselleville, a Newark suburb.
The fourth was bought on November 4 by a cash customer unknown. George Schomburg, a salesman, cannot recall the circumstances.
"It is not strange," said Schomburg, yesterday, "I wait on 200 or more customers in a day. Unless there was something peculiar about it I should not be likely to remember any given sale."
"I know this: that I wouldn't sell cyanide of mercury or any other deadly poison to any one I don't know. I must have known who this customer was at the time."
The New York detectives were apparently satisfied yesterday that there was nothing to be gained by pursuing the investigation of Smith's famous four bottles. They were not seen in Newark all day.
A report appeared in an afternoon paper yesterday that the resignation of Harry Cornish, physical director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was to be requested by the governors of the club. This action, it was said, was to be taken because of the unpleasant notoriety into which the club had been brought by the relation of Cornish to the poison case.
Mr. John D. Adams, secretary-treasurer of the K. O. C., denied the report last night and authorized the following statement:
"I am positive that no action leading to the resignation of Mr. Cornish has been taken or so far as I know, even thought of by the Board of Governors. Mr. Cornish's services are eminently satisfactory to us, and we do not see that an effort to poison him brings into disrepute either him or the club of which he is physical director."

TO-DAY A CRISIS IN THE POISON CASE.

Handwriting Expert Carvalho Will Submit His Report to McClusky.
ARREST LIKELY TO FOLLOW Both He and Expert Kinsley Find a Resemblance That Imperils a Suspect.

LIKE THAT ON FATAL WRAPPER.

Chief of the Detective Bureau Admits That the End of the Great Mystery Is Near at Hand.
An arrest in the Adams poisoning case seemed, last night, a matter of a few hours. Captain McClusky, on leaving Headquarters in the evening, said: "I believe the end is near at hand."
Experts Carvalho and Kinsley have discovered a resemblance in the handwriting of a suspect to that on the fatal package.
ARREST MAY FOLLOW CARVALHO'S REPORT.
He and Expert Kinsley See a Resemblance in a Suspect's Writing to That on the Package.

Handwriting Expert David N. Carvalho, who has been examining the specimens of handwriting involved in the poison case, will make a report to Captain McClusky this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Carvalho declines to say what the nature of the report will be, but it is regarded as likely that an arrest will follow closely upon it.
The police have been waiting for a missing link in the chain of evidence against the suspect, and the handwriting experts are expected to supply it.
Expert Carvalho's report will be based upon his examination of several hundred specimens of handwriting sent to him last Monday. These had been previously examined by Expert William J. Kinsley, but the police desired that the work should be done over by the two experts acting together.
The experts worked Monday and Tuesday, but on Wednesday Mr. Kinsley was called out of the city. Expert Carvalho continued his investigations, and up to yesterday morning he had sifted the lot of handwritings in his possession down to four, which indicated in the writers' capacities of hand equally as good as that of the person who wrote the superscription on the fatal bottle wrapper.
Mr. Carvalho said last night:
"I have now exhausted the examples of handwriting submitted to me by the police. To-day, when I begin work, there were only four specimens still remaining which seemed to warrant further examination. I ask for an opinion of the examples of these persons' handwriting, but as they were not sent me I worked away on what I had."
"Captain McClusky will have my report to-morrow morning, and although, of course, I cannot forecast its nature I will say that I am still of the opinion that something is going to come of this investigation of handwritings."
McClusky, who had been conferred with Captain Carvalho for an hour yesterday afternoon. He said later:
"I have made a partial report to Captain McClusky, and have been working for additional specimens of the handwriting of a suspect. I expect to hear at any time that these specimens have been obtained."
"I think there is a resemblance between the writing in my possession and the address on the package sent to Cornish. Mr. Carvalho agrees with my opinion. We want to make sure, and it is for this reason that I have asked for the additional specimens."
"You can say through the Journal that the clew the police are now working on is the strongest that has yet developed in the case."

THE CANAL IN SIGHT! SENATE KILLS THE BOND ISSUE AND VOTES TO-DAY



J. D. Rockefeller to Uncle Sam: "The Syndicate Is Busy. You Will Have to State Your Business in Writing."

GERMANY TOLD WE WILL END SAMOA'S ANARCHY.

Uncle Sam, Quick to Resent the German Dictatorship and the Treaty Violation, Sends on a War Ship and Demands an Explanation.
Washington, Jan. 19.—The high-handed action taken by Germany in Samoa has impelled the President and the State Department to call Germany to account. The press reports of the questionable, if not openly hostile, attitude of Germany at Apia produced significant results.
The Secretary of State called at the White House at 2 o'clock and immediately after his return to his office, the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed orders that the Philadelphia proceed to Samoa from San Diego, Cal., where the swift cruiser arrived to-day.
Dispatches were also sent to Admiral Dewey to hold himself in readiness to send some of his vessels there if developments demand it. The action of the President and the demonstration of the Navy Department show that a crisis has been reached in the relations between America and Germany.
The prompt action of the Navy Department is due to the fact that the German Consul at Apia proclaimed himself dictator. The news was so startling that a Secretary of the German Embassy informed the State Department that the Embassy had not been officially informed of the facts as alleged. Secretary Hay said:
"The State Department is not fully informed as to the circumstances, but the situation is regarded as serious."
The State Department cabled to the Berlin Government later in the day what were described as "the proper representations." Briefly stated, this Government understands that Germany has done an act so hostile as to call for a heroic remedy, even though it might ultimately be a declaration of war on Germany, in which America would be backed by England.
Germany is charged with violating the tripartite treaty of Berlin, which makes any action relating to the Samoan Islands dependent on agreement of the three powers. She is charged with openly encouraging Mataafa in his efforts to overturn the Government constituted by Chief Justice Chambers.
Germany, it will be recalled, brought Mataafa back to Samoa on one of its war vessels and practically intimidated the revolt against the constituted authorities. The present anarchy has resulted. Germany has taken advantage of the situation and presumably directed her Consul to proclaim himself dictator.
The critical situation lies in this: England and America must either assert their authority or surrender the islands to Germany, a policy which was advocated by President Cleveland.
The State Department has acted on information received from the American Consul at Sydney, Australia.
The purpose of the Navy Department to-night is to make a formidable demonstration at Apia. There was unusual activity in the Bureau of Navigation to-day. It is reported that owing to the fact that the Philadelphia will not be able to proceed without her chief engineer, A. B. Bates, now at Havana, Admiral Dewey will send a small squadron to the scene of the trouble to-morrow.
Engineer Bates has been ordered to proceed with all haste to join the Philadelphia. It is part of the plan of the Navy Department to intercept the Oregon by dispatch boat from Manila and order her to divert her course to Apia.

GERMAN CONSUL URGED ON MATAAFA'S FIGHTERS.

In Violation of Agreement, He Was with Them When They Invaded the Town of Apia.
Auckland, New Zealand, Jan. 19.—Further particulars regarding the disturbances at Samoa show Mataafa's followers numbered about 5,000 men, and that the adherents of Malletton Tanus were only about 1,000 in number. There was two hours' fighting between the rival forces, during which several of the warriors were decapitated.
The American Consul issued a proclamation asserting that the Berlin treaty had been violated by Germany, and that an appeal to the Supreme Court of Samoa is therefore equivalent to an insult to the Government at Washington.
The British Consul, in condemning the German Consul for the fighting which has taken place between the rival kings, is pointed out that, in violation of all agreements, the Consul accompanied Mataafa's forces when the claimant invaded the town and encouraged the opposition to Malletton Tanus.
When the British and American Consuls were informed as to the situation they adjourned the court and locked the building. The German Consul demanded the keys, which were refused him. He then broke open the doors, removed the locks and re-locked them on others. He afterward brought the German Municipal President into the chamber, and the latter went upon the balcony and shouted to the British and American consuls assembled in the square: "I am the Supreme Court! I am the Chief Justice!"
The crowd replied with jeers and the British Consul demanded the keys of the building, which were refused.
A Scotchman named Mackie thereupon climbed on top of the building and hoisted the Samoan flag, while the British and American Consuls and a body of marines entered the building, forced the doors open and pushed the German Consul into the street.
Then the two Consuls formally opened the case and issued a warning against any further interference with its jurisdiction, threatening to arrest and imprison any one attempting to do so.
Matters are now quiet and the German Consul remains in his Consulate.

PALL MALL GAZETTE ASKS, WHAT IS GERMANY'S GAME?

London, Jan. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette is vehemently protesting against the action of the German Consul in Samoa. It maintains that it is true that the Consul is acting under orders from his Government, but that the Government is grossly violating the Berlin treaty; that he is also transgressing the laws of common courtesy, which should be observed between the three powers interested.
In conclusion the article asks: "If it is not Germany's game to water-gate the pretext for a coup d'etat, what is it?"
Yearly Expenditure on the Canal fixed at Not Over Twenty Millions.
Bill Will Be Passed To-day—Delayed by Amendments by Senator Caffery.
House Committee Listens to Arguments of the Maritime Canal Company.
Washington, Jan. 19.—If the Senate could have borne with Mr. Caffery for twenty minutes longer to-day, the Nicaragua Canal bill would have been passed this afternoon. But he was too much for the patience of the other members, and about 4 o'clock they interrupted his flow of amendments with an executive session.
The canal bill will, however, be passed to-morrow, and then the peace treaty will take its place as the unfinished business.
The greater part of the Senate's time to-day was spent in a discussion of Mr. Allison's amendment proposing a bond issue to provide money with which to construct the canal. Mr. Allison modified his proposition by suggesting that the bonds of \$20 or multiples thereof should be offered for public subscription when "necessary" to prevent the possibility of the canal construction being suspended for lack of funds.
Mr. Morgan pointed out that the President, under the terms of the bill, could stop work on the canal whenever desirable, and offered, as a substitute for the Allison amendment, a proposition that not more than twenty million dollars should be expended on the canal in any one year.
This was adopted. The Senators who voted against it were:
Messrs. Allison, Bates, Butler, Caffery, Cretzschmar, Cullen, Fairbank, Gurnea, Hamer, Harbo, Hiram, McMillan, Messrs. Rusk, Shafter, Simon, Tamm, Tamm, Vest, Warren and Wellington.
Mr. Caffery then offered successfully amendments proposing changes in the machinery by which the United States proposes to suppress the Maritime Canal Company; to put the construction of the canal under the control of the Secretary of War and to reduce the compensation to be paid to the Maritime Company to "not to exceed one million." The latter motion did not reach a vote. The others were defeated by large majorities.
Before the House Committee on Inter-States Commerce to-day the arguments of the Maritime Company were presented by Hiram Hitchcock, its president; Alexander Mason, counsel for the company, and Eugene W. B. Miller.
Professor L. E. Haund, of the Walker Commission, urged the necessity of immediate action.
"If no action is taken by this Congress at this session to build under existing conditions, the whole matter will revert again to the realm of diplomacy and the building of a canal may be postponed many years," he said.
He estimated that it would cost at least